

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 18, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 84

Humidity 80, " 67

WEATHER FORECAST
TO DAY
FINE.

Barometer 29.90

September 18, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79, 2 p.m. 86

Humidity 81, " 68

2907 晚九十二月七年寅甲

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

五時三十分人拾月九英海書

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN LATEST FIGHTING.

STILL FORCED TO ASSUME THE DEFENSIVE.

Terrible South African Tragedy: General Delarey Accidentally Shot.

JAPANESE SEIZE TSINGTAU RAILWAY STATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

South African General Shot by Mistake.

Sept. 18, 1.5 p.m.

General Delarey, who intended accompanying the South African Expeditionary Force, has been accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg.

General Delarey, accompanied by General Beyers, was motoring last evening to the former's farm. The police were watching for a gang of desperadoes in a similar car. They challenged General Delarey's car, but it disregarded the challenge. The police thereupon fired after the car, and a bullet entered General Delarey's heart.

An enormous sensation has been created. Only last week, in the South African Senate, General Delarey, in a gallant, patriotic speech, said his services were ever at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the country. If his land were attacked, he would defend it with all his might.

[General Hon. Jacobus Hendrik Delarey, M.L.A., was born in 1848. He was a member of the first Volksraad of the Transvaal, and commanded the Lichtenburg burghers during the Boer War. He went to England with Generals de Wet and Botha on the termination of the War. The deceased General was first President of the Western Transvaal Farmers' Association.]

Brigadier General the Hon. C. F. Beyers is Commandant of the Citizen Forces, Union of South Africa, and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Transvaal. He served as a private in the Boer War and rose to be Assistant Commandant General, North District, Transvaal. General Beyers captured the British camp, Nootgedacht.

Kiauchau Railway Station Captured.

Sept. 18, 2.20 p.m.

It is officially announced at Tokyo that the Scouts captured Kiauchau railway station on Sunday.

The Big Battle in Progress.

Sept. 18, 5.40 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau makes the following announcement:—The general position along the Aisne continues favourable. The enemy has delivered several counter-attacks, especially against the First Corps. These have been repulsed. The Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss has been very heavy. We have taken 200 prisoners.

Sept. 18, 6.10 p.m.

A communiqué issued at Paris this afternoon says:

The German rearguard was attacked by the Allies and compelled to make a stand. They were reinforced on Monday and Tuesday by the German main army, and the enemy assumed the defensive along the whole line.

Sept. 17, 2.5 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris last night says:—"The battle continues. We had not given way at any point at six o'clock this evening."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

India to Bear Cost of Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 16, 6.35 p.m.

A motion accepting the Government of India's offer to bear the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force has been adopted with the greatest enthusiasm in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith expressed the Government's sincere and heartfelt acknowledgement of the spontaneous offer.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred and eulogised the "generous aid given by the Dominions."

"Our Country First."

Sept. 16, 9.30 p.m.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C. M. P., in an interview, emphasised that although the Unionists might justly resent putting Home Rule on the Statute Book, their firm and single determination was to support the Government to defeat the common enemy. The Government represented a united Empire. When the sword was sheathed was time enough to resume Home affairs. Mr. Smith added:—Party Politics are a very small consideration. Until we are victorious all domestic questions are to be laid aside. The Unionist Party will lend every assistance to the Government, which is determined to see the country through the present crisis and is resolved to carry the great struggle to a successful and triumphant conclusion. The motto of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson alike is "Our country first," and that has always been our motto.

Mr. Smith concluded by saying:—I am addressing a meeting with Mr. Churchill at Liverpool on Monday, and am prepared to stand side by side, till the war is over, with any Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman or Welshman who means to see the war through. I know this is the view of the whole Unionist Party, he added.

The Suspensory Bill.

Sept. 16, 7.15 p.m.

The House of Lords has passed the Government Suspensory Bill through all its stages.

Treasury Bill Tenders: a Magnificent Response.

The result of the call for tenders for £15,000,000 of Treasury Bills at the average rate per annum of 2 5/16 per cent. for six months and 3 7/10 per cent. for twelve months, is that the amount has been three times over-subscribed.

Germany Made Peace Impossible.

Sept. 16, 8.30 p.m.

A White Paper has been issued containing the despatches of H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in reference to the rupture of diplomatic relations. These show that even up to August 1st the conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were proceeding in the friendliest manner. Austria had even assented to mediation on points in her ultimatum incompatible with Serbia's independence. It was at this point that Germany intervened with her ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris, cutting short the prospects of peace. A few days' delay would probably have saved Europe from the greatest calamity in history.

An Irish Brigade.

Sept. 17, 11.5 p.m.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, has issued a Manifesto to the Irish People in which he calls for the formation of an Irish Brigade to worthily represent Ireland in the historic struggle, like other parts of the Empire.

President Wilson and German Outrages.

Sept. 17, 3.20 a.m.

A message from Washington states that President Wilson cordially received the Belgian Commission to protest against German outrages, and expressed on behalf of the American people their friendship and admiration of the Belgians, and respect for their King. President Wilson promised to give the document a thoughtful consideration. He said that he prayed God that the war would be over very soon. Then the day of accounting would come, when the Nations of Europe would assemble to determine a settlement; where wrongs had been committed their consequences and relative responsibility would be assessed. What such a tribunal could not compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, would supply. Meanwhile, it would be inconsistent for a neutral nation to express a final judgment.

President Wilson has replied to the Kaiser's protest regarding the use of dum-dum bullets, promising consideration. He will reply to President Poincaré on the same lines.

The German Movements.

Sept. 17, 4.15 a.m.

The Daily News correspondent at Amiens reports that the German right was overtaken by the army advancing from Rouen through Amiens. This caused General Knob to wheel eastward from Compiegne and evacuate Amiens.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Sinking of the Hela.

Sept. 16, 9.50 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that Submarine E 9 has safely returned after sinking the German cruiser Hela, six miles south of Heligoland.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

The following are French official telegrams received via Peking:—

Peking, Sept. 16, 1.30 p.m.

The French offensive movement continues on the whole front. On the 13th. last, the French cavalry occupied Monciddier and Rouye. The German forces fell back on Peronne and St. Quentin. The French re-occupied Rethme.

In the Argonne forest the Germans were compelled to give up their attack at Fort Troyon, on the Meuse, and fell back on the line from Triancourt to Issoncourt.

On the 14th. at night, French Lorraine was entirely free of German troops, who had retreated towards Chateau-Salins, Dijon, and Sarrebourg.

In Galicia, the Russians have had great successes. Between the 8th and 10th they made 30,000 Austrian prisoners and captured 100 guns.

4.40 p.m.

On the 14th, on the French Left Wing, the Germans were resisting on a line passing through Craonne. In the Centre, their line of resistance passed north of Bapaume and the camp at Chalon, as far as Vienne-la-Ville. West of Argonne their retreat was more marked. They were moving between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. They were still holding the front from Varennes to Condroz.

Before our Right Wing, the Germans are retreating towards Etain and Metz.

Havas telegrams received last night reproduce the above telegram with the following addition:—

On the Vosges and in Alsace there is no change.

The Belgian Army continues to move around Antwerp, inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

On the 14th the French and British troops succeeded, after a day's strenuous fighting, in crossing the river Aisne. We made many prisoners. The Crown Prince's Army was repulsed and was obliged to transfer its headquarters from Saint Menoux to Mont Faucon.

THE NON-COMBATANT.

What he can do.

The Manchester Guardian gives the following account of what the non-combatant can do:—

1. He can help to prevent financial panic by drawing from his bank only as much as he absolutely needs for immediate expenses. Let him draw out less than usual, not more. Any run on a bank would be a serious blow struck at England.

2. He can help to keep food cheap and all his countrymen properly fed by buying no more food at a time than his household needs for the next few days. Anyone who lays in exceptionally large stores of food is helping to raise the price of food, and to make millions of English men, women, and children go hungry. He is thus helping the German fleet to do exactly what it wants to do—what it would do to us if it could destroy our navy and get the command of the seas.

3. He can live more simply and inexpensively than usual. He will thus be husbanding the nation's wealth. Wars have to be fought by means of both men and money. Any waste of money on luxuries or unnecessary comforts now is like a needless throwing away of soldiers' lives. It means so many casualties the more in one of the two forces which are fighting for us.

4. If he is an employer he can increase the country's resisting power by keeping as many of his men employed as possible, if only on short time. Any loss thus incurred by him will be a direct contribution to the most vital of all war funds.

5. If he is a workman he can do his best to help any employer who thus helps him and us all;

6. He can help by keeping, in every sense, as calm as possible, by refraining from hysterical and frothy demonstrations, by being neither too much cast down at small reverses—which must come—not wildly exultant at small successes.

7. He can help our soldiers to make the war an honourable and chivalrous combat by declining, as they do, to believe lightly in imputations of inhumanity and dishonour against our enemies in the field. In every war such imputations are current on both sides. Nine-tenths of them are untrue. Their circulation may terribly intensify the distress of our soldiers' families at home.

8. He can keep himself sober and in good health, remembering that until the war is over we cannot know how many who are non-combatants now may become combatants, and would be more useful to their country if fit and well.

9. He can help by remembering that we are all comrades in a tight place, and that it is neither manly nor safe to try to secure one's self or one's property by means that will make the way out harder for other people. If we all act like good comrades we all shall be safe and we shall have earned our safety.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The British force has taken 200 more German prisoners.

President Wilson has cordially received a Belgian Commission to protest against German outrages.

Mr. Redmond has issued a stirring manifesto calling for the formation of an Irish Brigade.

The House of Lords has passed the Government Suspensory Bill through all its stages.

Tenders for £15,000,000 Treasury Bills have been thrice oversubscribed.

The Germans have assumed the defensive along the whole line.

Japanese Scouts captured Kiauchau railway station on Sunday.

Mr. F. E. Smith, in an interview, said "Our country first" was the motto of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson alike.

The offer of the Indian Government to bear the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force has been accepted.

It is announced from Paris that the big battle continues and that at 8 p.m. on the 16th. the French had not given way at any point.

President Wilson has promised consideration to the Kaiser's and President Poincaré's protest regarding the use of dum-dum bullets.

A White Paper issued in reference to the Anglo-Austrian rupture shows that Germany intervened, cutting short the prospects of peace.

General Delarey, who was to accompany the South African Expeditionary Force, was, through a mistake, shot dead by the police near Johannesburg.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and some particulars of captures of prizes of war appear on page 3.

There was only one case at the Criminal Sessions, which opened today.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

The sixth of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Sale of Cloths and Sporting Goods—G. P. Lamont's Sales Room—11 a.m.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon, Monday, September 21.

Sale of furniture—Badree Villa, Shaukiwan Road—G. P. Lamont—3 p.m.

Sale of Hat sewing and making machines—G. P. Lamont—11 a.m., Saturday, September 26.

Douglas Stearns & Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

Band Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd Oct., 1913.

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Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

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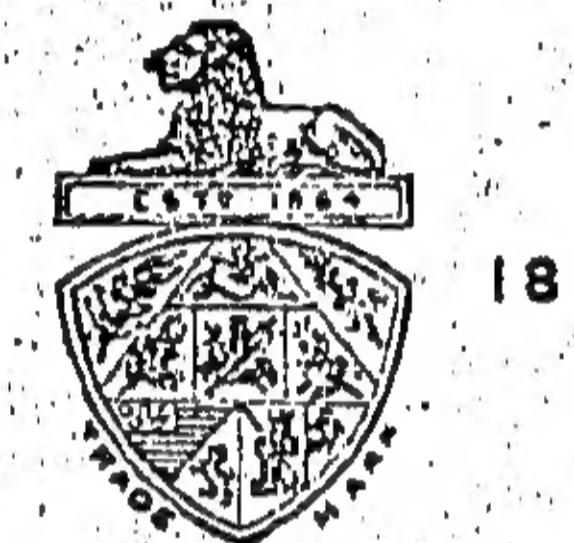
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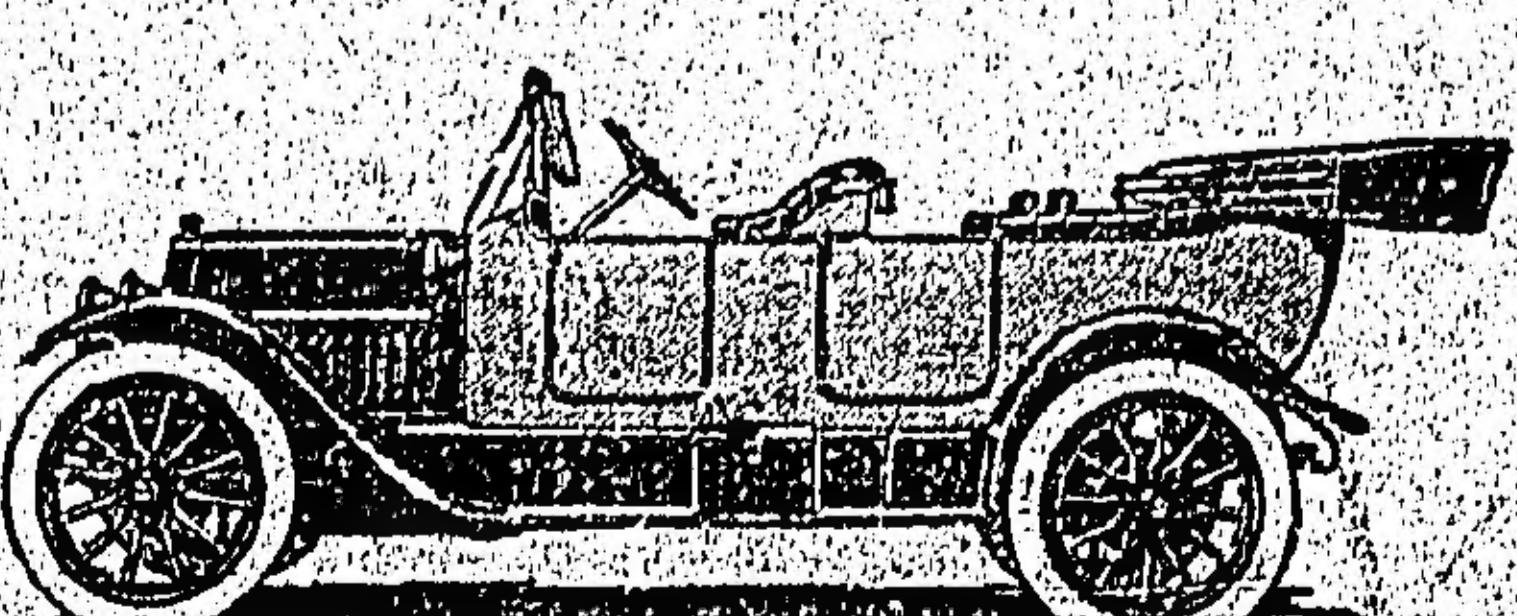
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CONTEMPORARIES.**

Daily Press.

Italy and the War. Italy's attitude towards the war in Europe is one of much interest at the moment, for the reason that recent events indicate the possibility of an early abandonment of the "attitude of prudent reserve" which she has hitherto assumed, in favour of active intervention, in order that she may not miss "the opportunity of securing natural frontiers for Italy and of participating in a settlement in accordance with democratic principles." What the latter part of the sentence means exactly we do not know, unless by "democratic principles" is meant "the good old rule of the simple plough"; that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who earn it." It has occasioned much comment since the opening of the war that an "Entente," a simple unwritten understanding, should have proved more binding in a time of crisis than an international treaty of alliance signed and sealed with all due solemnity. Many have been prone to think indeed, that the Government of Italy, like the Government of her whilom Ally, has taken the view that a treaty is but a scrap of paper which may be discarded as soon as it becomes inconvenient to hold it.

South China Morning Post.

China Threatened. Some little time ago France proposed to Germany that the colonial possessions of each should be left undisturbed in the event of war. This eminently humane proposal was promptly rejected by Germany, thus disclosing in what groove her plans were laid. Evidently, she believed that by ousting France she could take the French colonies as a matter of course. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley," and the immediate outlook is that Germany, instead of expanding as a world power, will very soon lose all her own overseas possessions, while France may, in the division of the spoil, have a chance to obtain some of Germany's possessions. An "infamous" proposal has met with its deserts. Germany's colonial empire which has taken forty years to build stands to be completely lost to her in as many days. As we have said, the threat against China need not be taken seriously for Germany's influence in this part of the world will soon be as dead as the dodo.

China Mail.

The German Retreat. Notwithstanding the fact that more or less pictur-esque reports are emanating from inspired German sources regarding the state of affairs in France, it is indisputable that the Germans have been in full retreat during the past few days. Their enveloping movement was a complete failure and instead of meeting the Anglo-French troops acting on the defensive, they found them adopting remarkably energetic offensive tactics. These tactics were from the outset brilliantly successful, and have completely upset the German plans. So complete a victory over so wide a line is a splendid achievement and looks as though it may prove to be the turning point in favour of the Allies in France. The latest telegrams indicate that the Allies were slow to continue their aggressive course, and, at the heels of the enemy, they have re-occupied several important towns which the enemy had hastily evacuated.

Natural Gas in the Transvaal. An interesting demonstration was given at the Johannesburg Mining Exhibition of an engine driven by natural gas. The gas was obtained from a borehole in the Heidelberg district of the Transvaal, where it is calculated to have been escaping at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet a day for the last four years. It is claimed that natural gas has 25 percent higher explosive power than ordinary town gas.

Oysters, Oysters! Fried or Steamed, Windham Haddock, Kidney Fish, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

Troubles in North Kiangsu. The *Shan Pao* reports that Huai-hua Revolutionary, has caused trouble on the border of Tientsin and Shantung in North Kiangsu, and it is alleged he has got together 10,000 men and horses. The troops under General Chang Huan and those under the Military Commissioner of North Kiangsu have not done anything yet. The Peking Government holds General Kang Kao-ching responsible to suppress them at an early date by detailing a strong force, and not allow North Kiangsu to be the scene of general uprisings.

Kuala Lumpur Relief Fund.

The fund opened by Mrs. Watson, as a branch of the Prince of Wales' Fund, has been begun well and over \$190,000 has already been acknowledged in the *Malay Mail*, says that paper. In connection with the lists so far published, the contribution from the members of the C.P.O.'s office staff, and from one or two other contributors, mark an interesting departure, and one which might perhaps be followed by others; that is the promise of a small monthly contribution while the war lasts instead of a lump sum down. No doubt a large contribution paid at once may be best, but there are very many of us here who are not in a position to put down a lot of money now, let alone do so at present, if fact, than in ordinary times, but who are very anxious to make a substantial contribution and who will probably be able to give a good deal in the course of time. For those who find themselves in this position, the payment of a comparatively small sum monthly would appear to be a very excellent idea. No better indication of the patriotism of the Chinese has as far been given than the magnificent contribution of \$10,000 by the Hon. Mr. Eu Teng Sen.

White Wolf's Bands.

Since the death of White Wolf there are several bands of local brigands in Western Honan, a Chinese paper. Those well known are Sien Lao-nien and his partisans, about eight or nine hundred men; and Sien I-yen and his partisans with over 700 men. There are four others under Ning Hei-fah, Ting Wan-ung, Wang Hsi-hui and Chen Yung-tai with five or six hundred men.

R.C.I. Conversations.

The first Annual Conversations was held at the Natural History Museum on June 24. The guests were received by the President, Earl Grey, and by Countess Grey, Lieut.-General Sir Bevan Edward (Chairman of the Council) Sir Geoffrey Lydon (Deputy-Chairman of the Council) and the following Vice-President and Councillors:—Vicount Hythe, Lord St伦ham, Admiral Sir N. Browne Smith, Sir Monckton O'Meara, Mr. Ralph S. Bond, Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Lieut.-Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. Richard Jebb, and Sir Harry F. Wilson. The gathering was a very representative one, over 2000 Fellows and Associates and their friends from all parts of the empire and even from overseas communities beyond its limits being present on the occasion.

Effect of the War on Cricket.

The Kent County Cricket Club issued the following statement at Canterbury on August 4. "The committee of the Kent County Cricket Club trust that the public will not suppose that in deciding as far as lies in their power to adhere to the programme of matches they are indifferent to the grave crisis which exists in the country. Their decision is due to their solicitude for the club's employees, whose earnings would be materially affected if county matches were not played. The committee have at present arranged to carry out the former week, but owing to the unforeseen dislocation of business it will not be possible to provide luncheons for the public."

Convicted of Cruelty.

New York, Aug. 8.—Regina 11 G. Whitemore, a wealthy broker, living in Bronx Park, Yonkers, today was found guilty of cruelty to his 9-year-old daughter, Dorothy. Neighbors are said he often left her alone, locked up in the big Whitemore house. She was discovered when, frightened by thunder and lightning, she screamed and beat her hands against a window.

NOTICE

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

PRIZES OF WAR.

Germans Ships Seized in
Home Ports.

A number of German ships were seized in British waters early last month and claimed as prizes of war.

The most important is the Hamburg-American liner, *Bulgaria*, created by the *P.W.D.* On board were 6 and 73 German reservists returning to Germany and foodstuffs to the value of fully £100,000, including 400 tons of cheese, in addition to a number of wild animals consigned to the Hamburg Zoo, including several large alligators. It is also stated that there is a large amount of species on board.

A large cargo steamer, the *Marié Leopold*, of about 2,500 tons, which was lying at Nicholson's Wharf, near London Bridge, has been detained. Her cargo, mainly flour, was unloaded.

Three German steamers, the *Gemma*, the *Ostpreussen*, and the *Hans Otto*, have been seized at Blyth.

Two German schooners—the *Ortig* belonging to Emden, and the *Adolph*—were detained at Leith. The latter had discharged her cargo and loaded coal.

Customs officers at Cardiff boarded a German vessel in the East Dock and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. The German ship *Venezuela*, laden with pit props, has been seized by the authorities at West Hartlepool. The *Elfrieda*, a large iron German sailing vessel, was seized at Bristol.

The German steamer *Lynx*, lying in the Manchester Ship Canal at Warrington, where it had arrived from Sweden with a cargo for Messrs. Majors, has been taken possession of, and seventeen men of her crew who are members of the German Navy have been detained. The German steamer *Albert Clement*, which arrived in the Tyne from the U.S.A., was placed under arrest at Tyne Dock.

Several foreign steamers are now under arrest at Hull. The crews of the *Lucinda* and *Leven*, of Flensburg, are prisoners of war. Any foreign steamer entering the Humber is examined, and failing conformance to certain regulations is liable to be fired upon.

Outward bound from Limerick, the German ship *Tempesch* was seized by the authorities at Foyes, on the Lower Shannon. The authorisation at Sunderland seized an Austrian steamer which was loading coal in the port. A German vessel has also been seized at Darsen, Newcastle.

The police at Seaham Harbour seized the German steamer *Comet*, a collier, of Flensburg. British Steamer Chased.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire steamer *Liberty* arrived in the Humber after an eventful journey from Hamburg. A German warship fired twice across her bows and then came alongside. Officers boarded her, and after a complete inspection allowed the vessel to proceed.

Later a torpedo boat chased the *Liberty*, but did not overtake her. More Capture.

Some excitement was caused at Dover by the arrival, under os-

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET

TO LET. Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation, if desired. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings

TO LET

TO LET. From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamian Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, D. VID BASSON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET. Queen's Building, the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET. No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wan-hai Road. Godown, No. 4 New Fraya, Kennedy Town. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET. No. 7 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET. 2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET. Offices in No. 9, Queen's Buildings. Moderate rent. Apply to "S" o/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET. "LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



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THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN
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SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS
IN UNIFORM

PHOTOGRAPHED AT HALF PRICE

UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG
PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Minots, loading iron at Middlesbrough, has been seized by the authorities, and the Glasgow steamer *Neophyte*, also loading iron at Middlesbrough for Germany, is being detained.

The Danish steamer *Jens Bang*, which arrived in the Mersey from Stettin, has been stopped and so far is placed in charge.

A German cargo steamer, the *Ulla Boorg*, 1,898 tons, was captured by a torpedo-boat in the Bristol Channel.

Exciting Tyne Scene.

A strange boat approached the torpedo-boat destroyers at Palmer's shipyard and refused to stop. Naval officers rode a launch with two workmen, and pursued the boat, firing a shot across her bows. The launch was capsized in collision with the vessel, and one of the workmen, Peter Mulholland, was drowned.

A British destroyer at Malta has captured a vessel belonging to the German Levant Line.

British's Trade With Canada.

In a recent address to the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. O. H. Wicks, Imperial Trade Commissioner, took the opportunity of analysing the trade of the United Kingdom with Canada. His analysis should do much not only to enable British manufacturers and merchants to gauge more accurately the real value of the Canadian market, but also to allay the fears and correct the statements which have been expressed in certain quarters that in the last five years the imports from the United States have grown so rapidly that the increase alone has exceeded the entire total of the British export trade.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STYLES IN

"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS and

SHOES

IN BLACK, BROWN AND

PATENT LEATHERS.

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 Per Pair.
SOLE AGENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:—

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car.....Mex. \$1,500

FORD 2 " RunaboutMex. \$1,350

Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

Telephone 27

4, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL

MILKMAID STERILIZED
MEANS SAFETYNATURAL MILK
MICROBES.

A fresh consignment of Half-size Tins has now arrived.

Please apply to usual stores.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yuamati

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vieux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.

Our Syrup prepared from the best

quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to our business and sanitary

arrangements.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French remedy, well-recognized.

Martin's Oil is the human oil, the first

oil of the human body.

The oil is refined from the best

olive oil.

It is used in the treatment of

various diseases.

It is also used in the treatment of

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various diseases.

**ROBT. PORTER & CO'S
CELEBRATED**

BULL DOG BRAND LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The sum of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensa proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

LYON.—At Government Quarters, Park Road, Hongkong, on the 25th inst., Robert William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

聯合報業有限公司謹啟

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

THE AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

The poor showing made by Austria in this war was touched on discursively in our Notes on the Crisis yesterday, but there are points of the matter which were then left unnoticed. It need hardly be doubted that Germany anticipated receiving much more help from Austria than has proved the case. Our English newspaper correspondent in Austria has stated that the German military authorities anticipated that, by the middle of August, Austria would have concentrated 800,000 men with 1,000 guns on the Russian frontier, and presumably it was expected that they, in co-operation with the German army in East Prussia, would effectually have protected German territory until the German army in the west had swept through Belgium and across France to Paris. The second part of the programme has failed, but only after a severe and bloody struggle; the first part has never come near to even a semblance of success. History affords few examples of such complete and miserable failure as has fallen to the lot of Austria at this time.

In battle after battle the Austrians have been hopelessly routed by the Russians, with the inevitable result that the German forces in East Prussia found itself wholly unable to stem the Russian advance and is now cooped up in Königsberg, which is invested. Two Servians, too, have been able to trounce the Austrians in several battles, the last of which appears to have been of considerable magnitude and the result of which was all the more severe a blow to Austria. Even Montenegro has been able to record a victory over Austria. A telegram some days ago told us of the success of the hardy mountaineers, who routed their opponents and captured all their stores, besides occupying Gnjilica, N. of troops in the world can continue to fight in good spirit in face of such a series of disasters.

But, after all, need any great surprise be felt at these results? It seems to us that a phrase in one of the telegrams yesterday—the populace are “joyed”—explains much. The population of Austria-Hungary is made up of the Magyar, the German and the Slav, with the last-named out-numbering the other two by a considerable margin. The war, so far as it affects Russia, Serbia and Austria, is essentially a war between races, rather than between countries. I am a war of Slav against Teuton, and the former is fighting for freedom from dictation by the other. The man who is fighting for freedom is always a bitter fighter, and he who is battling merely for power, and with many Slavs in the Austrian army, with the larger part of the population favourable to the cause for which Serbia and Russia are fighting, is it any wonder that Austria has done so badly up till now? The correspondent whom we referred before speaks of mutinies and riots, and he is probably not making any overstatement, for these are only what might be expected in the circumstances. The case of Austria is even worse than that of Germany.

No Free Honours.

We notice that, according to a pronouncement just made in Peking, officials or citizens who are decorated by the President of the Republic, will have to buy their medals, stars or ribbons, as the case may be. What is more, the higher the honour, the greater will be the price which they must pay. The proclamation setting forth this decision gives a detailed list of the fees which have to be paid, the highest figure being \$85 for a badge of the First Order of Merit. While this is so, however, it has been decided that the certificates which accompany the decorations are to be regarded as public documents and as such they are to be immune from taxation. On the other hand, various kinds of official scrolls and certificates issued to officials proceeding to their posts must be paid for, as was the custom under the late Ching Dynasty.

Origin of the Idea.

It is interesting to note the reason for the decision that badges, Orders of Merit, medals, etc., have in future to be bought. It springs from the fact that, during the Manchu regime, admirals buttons and peacock feathers had to be bought by the recipients from shops. There is a modification made in the new order, however, for it is laid down that no merchant may be permitted to manufacture or sell such articles as stars, medals or ribbon; the honoured ones have to make their purchases from a Government Department. The line of reasoning adopted by those responsible for the new order is a little quaint—it is that it is unworthy of the dignity of an official to accept an honour free gratis and for nothing. By the same token, we suppose, it would be right and fitting to invite a guest to a lavish banquet and then, when he has been royally fed, expect him to foot the bill.

Then and Now.

"Hundreds of automobiles left Brussels, the capital of Belgium, during the night to pick up the wounded. The prisoner of war brought in was a German captain, named Forstner, who was wounded."

So says a message dated August 6. What would Byron have made of motor cars running to and fro during wartime in this fashion? One remembers his lines:—

And then there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldiers ere the morning star;
While thronged the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe!
They come, they come."

The Three Choirs Festival.

The Bishop of Worcester is to be congratulated on his protest against the behaviour of the average person who attends the big musical festivals in the Anglican cathedrals at Home. As we stated in our General News column yesterday, the Bishop has decided to act President of the Three Choirs Festival.

Three months' imprisonment,

four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch was the sentence imposed by Mr. Melbourn

ne to-day on a Chinese charged

with snatching a neck-chain from a woman in Lower Lasar Row.

British Ships at Hamburg.

Among the British ships in

Hamburg, in the usual course of

their voyages, at the commencement of the war were the s.s.

Glenearn of the Glen Line, and

the s.s. Irohien of the Mogul

Line, according to the London

and China Express.

Found Dead.

The police at West Point have sent to the public mortuary the body of a Malay male, aged 80 years, having the appearance of

the recip's given, not to

charity but to the performers, he

shrank from the idea of holding

such a festival in a cathedral,

all right-minded people will

think with him. A cathedral is

not a theatre, though many persons seem to think it is. We

have seen both Canterbury and

Westminster converted into

cathedrals when such and such

an oratorio was being performed.

Even at the ordinary morning or

evening prayer at many of the

cathedrals, people come and go

as they please or sit through

the entire service. I wasn't

Newman who, on entering the

Abbey, and going down on his

knees to say his prayers, was

touched on the shoulder by a

verger, who remarked wainingly:

"You mustn't do that sort of

thing here, Sir?"

DAY BY DAY.

MANY OF OUR CITIES ARE BUT A MORBID WAY OF LOOKING AT OUR PRIVILEGES. WE LET OUR BLESSINGS GET MOULDY, AND THEN CALL THEM "CURSES."—Beachor.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73; sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s.
Liangchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9d. 18d.
Flood Relief.

The Tung Wa Hospital Flood Relief Fund now totals \$145, 535.75.

Band Night.

The band of the 7th Pugibis is to play at the Peak Club on the night of the 26th inst.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax has kindly consented to act as Secretary and Mr. A. G. Stephen as Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund Sub-Committee.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the steamers Mongolia and Banvorlich are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after tomorrow will be subject to rent.

Helena May Institute Fund.

The Honorable Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the above fund:—Madame de Magallanes Correa, \$20; a friend, "J. P.," \$60.

Bank Meeting.

Attention is called to the fact that the extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation takes place at the City Hall at noon to-morrow.

Drunk.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a European named Fraser was charged with being drunk and incapable on the Praya East. He was fined \$5.

Hanging from a Tree.

The body of a Chinese male, aged 30 years, found hanging from a tree on Pokfulum Road, near No. 5 bridge, yesterday, has been sent to the mortuary. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

Food Prices.

Attention is drawn to the official market prices, which will be found on page 8 of this issue. This gives the tariff outlined in the Proclamation of the 11th inst., and shows reductions in prices of various food-stuffs.

A Stiff Sentence.

Three months' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch was the sentence imposed by Mr. Melbourn

ne to-day on a Chinese charged

with snatching a neck-chain from a woman in Lower Lasar Row.

British Ships at Hamburg.

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their voyages, at the commencement of the war were the s.s.

Glenearn of the Glen Line, and

the s.s. Irohien of the Mogul

Line, according to the London

and China Express.

Heavy Gales.

The s.s. Sagittarius, which arrived from Chingwangtso yes-

terday, report having encountered

a strong gale between Ching-

wangtso and the Shantung Pen-

insulae. During the storm the vessel

had to run down.

Swearing-in Parade.

We are informed by the Rev. Newman, who, on entering the Abbey, and going down on his knees to say his prayers, was

touched on the shoulder by a

verger, who remarked wainingly:

"You mustn't do that sort of

thing here, Sir?"

at 5:30 p.m.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ENEMY MAKES ANOTHER STAND.

Germany's Amazing Attitude Fully Exposed.

It is not easy to make much of the latest news, at the time of writing. The enemy has made another stand and the battle so far is without definite result; Considering how long it took the Allies to establish their superiority in the last battle, this is only to be expected. But, as an evidence of how unfortunately brief are the official telegrams, we quote the message from Paris. "We had not given way at any point at six o'clock this evening." The average man will be tempted to ask why, since the enemy are on the defensive, we should be expected to give way in any circumstances. Obviously there is something here which has not been explained. A possible explanation may be found in the Press Bureau's statement which speaks of several counter-attacks having been delivered by the Germans, especially against the First Corps, and of these having been repulsed. On the other hand, the Germans have given way slightly before our troops in places. It is true that the Paris message is dated after that of the Press Bureau, but on numerous occasions this has happened before and we have found, when fuller news came, that London had got later information than Paris every time.

Germany to Blame.

Nothing more has been heard of that army which was advancing on Posen, and, if it ever existed, there must have been a change in the Russian plan which resulted in the central forces joining one or other, or both, of the outside armies

WAR ITEMS.

Montenegrin Successes.

Peking, Sept. 9.
A telegram from Cetinje, dated September 5, states that the Montenegrins, commanded by the Minister of War, General Wukotitch, defeated the Austrians at Boliganjeh, Herzegovina, capturing all military supplies and stores. Numerous Austrian dead were left on the battlefield.

General Wukotitch also repulsed the Austrians near Tschaynitz, after which the Montenegrins entered the town, which they found partly burned and partly looted.

Bloody fighting is continuing. A superior force of Austrians is endeavouring to occupy Graffoff.

The Safety of Paris.
An officer on board the steamer Polynesien, whose wife and family are in Paris, cabled to them to go to Marseilles, and last week received the following reply, "Do pessimiste: securite." (Expense unnecessary; in safety).

A second private telegram, also received in Shanghai from the father of a well-known Shanghai resident ran: "restos: securite absolue". (Are remaining; absolute safety).

Selections from Colombo Contemporaries.

The following are further telegrams selected from Colombo contemporaries:

London, August 11.—Two hundred German reservists embarking at Folkestone were arrested on Sunday. Sixty more were arrested yesterday. Troop trains were fired on yesterday on both sides of Crowhurst in Surrey. The train windows were broken. The police are now searching for motor cars which were seen in the vicinity of these outrages. Germans in several parts of the country have been arrested or disturbed when apparently tampering with British railway bridges. Many Germans in the north of England have been arrested and interned in York Castle. The police have discovered several wireless apparatus in houses belonging to Germans in the London suburbs.

The police yesterday seized Oyston Hall (near Dunster, in Somersetshire), which had been occupied by Count Hochberg, a member of the Pless family, of Germany, and which contains property, including many art treasures, valued at £100,000. When Germany declared war against Great Britain, Count Hochberg told his servants that they might never see him again, and he disappeared.

Word has been received that 120 Germans, presumably reservists, have arrived at Portsmouth and have been imprisoned. Sixty more have been detained at Swansea, and a woman, believed to be a German spy, has been arrested in a mill house, attached to gunpowder works at Dunoon, Argyllshire.

Some German reservists have been found working on H.M.S. Zealandia of the Third Battle Squadron, now being prepared for sea.

London, August 12.—Two explosions, the cause of which is not explained, occurred yesterday at a German bakery shop at East Ham. Seven men were severely injured, including three firemen. A sentry at Red Hill railway station was yesterday fired at by a man in ambush, who escaped. The German yacht Germania has been seized at Southampton. The crew had previously gone back to Germany. Numerous arrests of suspected Germans have been made, and many suspects have been discharged, including a man who was supposed to have poisoned transport horses.

British-German Fight.
In connection with the sinking of the German submarine U15 by the British light cruiser Birmingham, it is now announced that on Sunday last a British cruiser squadron sighted a German submarine flotilla with only periscopes showing. The cruisers coolly pretended they did not see the enemy, and thus deceived the Germans, who steamed within range. The Birmingham then saw an opportunity, and steaming at full speed, fired at a periscope and shattered it. The submarine, blinded, rushed on under the water in imminent danger of self-

destruction through a collision with the British cruiser or her own consort. The latter, recognising that the attack had been defeated, steamed off. The cruisers knew that the damaged submarine was sightless, and that it must come to the surface. When the conning tower appeared the Birmingham fired a second shot, and those on board the cruiser had just time to see the distinguishing number of the submarine before the shot, striking the base of the conning-tower, where it was awash, ripped the whole of the upper structure, with the result that the submarine sank like a stone.

Paris, August 12.—M. Neton, who was French Consul-General at Dusseldorf before the war broke out, states that when he was passing through Cologne last Friday on his way to Paris, the German authorities were circulating documents alleging that Liege had been taken at the point of the bayonet, that Brussels was in flames, that Antwerp had been blown up and that the Kaiser at the head of the invincible German army expected to reach Paris in a week's time.

The Human Kaiser.
Berlin, August 13.—The statement that the Germans lost 20,000 men at the bombardment of Liege has been officially denied, but the exact number of losses is not given. It is also stated officially that the forts covering Liege were left intact because the Kaiser did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but that they would be taken without the loss of a single man when the siege guns arrived on the scene. The statement concludes with the remark that the Belgians are numerically superior to the German forces.

Capture of Shipping.
London, August 14.—Fair Play, a well-known skipping journal, states that the enemy's ships have been captured as follows:—By Great Britain, 44 German steamers, 18 German sailors, and 3 Austrian steamers; by France: 4 German steamers and two Austrian steamers; by Belgium: 34 German steamers, two German sailors and two Austrian steamers. Russia claims to have captured 73 German steamers and 12 Austrian vessels.

A few days ago, it was announced that a British cruiser had captured the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. Later on some doubt was cast upon this announcement and it was stated that the vessel was the German oil-tank steamer Leda and that she had been taken to Bermuda. The latter statement was confirmed yesterday by the officers of a steamer that arrived at New York from Bermuda.

A report received from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, states that in the Atlantic last night the Kronprinz Wilhelm and her consort, the German cruiser Karlsruhe, escaped from the British cruisers Bristol (25 knots), Berwick (24 knots), and Suffolk (24 knots). The Bristol, it is reported, fought a long range battle with the Karlsruhe, but in the heavy sea the Karlsruhe escaped.

Rush Home From Abroad.
The outbreak of war found holiday-makers scattered over the various countries concerned in the trouble, and there has been a great scramble for home, says the Daily Mail. The confusion was intensified by the efforts of Russian reservists of various nationalities to answer the call of their Government to rejoin the colours.

Five long and crowded trains, filled with travellers to the Continent, were despatched from Charing Cross Station in the course of a half-hour on the Saturday afternoon, and for some time before their departure the station was soothed with people and made almost impassable by the piles of luggage.

A large number of the travellers were Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, and Swiss, flying homewards in the hour of grave crisis. Commercial men were hurrying back to Berlin and Paris, while families whose holiday in England had been interrupted were racing back, and young Reservists were hastening to obey the summons to the colours.

Foreigners in France.
No foreigner is now permitted to leave France without a pass signed by a prefect. English, Americans, and other foreigners may remain in Paris by obtaining a special permit from

the police. Exception is made in the case of Austrians and Germans, who will be taken to concentration camps in the west of France, where food and lodgings will be supplied and work provided if possible.

Bank Notes No Good.
On the Saturday and Sunday the station surged with the arrival of passengers who had experienced the turmoil and

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.
SEPTEMBER, 1914.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

will be "Heinz Day" in our store. We desire you and your friends to come and enjoy the delicious samples that will be served. A special representative of

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

will be present to explain how the "57 Varieties" are made, and just why they are so good.

YOU WILL NOT BE ASKED TO BUY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE D.C.L.I.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

Fine Send-off at the Victoria Theatre.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry had a fine farewell performance in their honour at the Victoria Theatre last night. The house was crowded to the full, and not a seat was to be had by the time the programme opened.

A large number of officers were present.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry performed for the first time in Hongkong, and gave a particularly clever and pretty balancing act. They are on tour from Australia to the States and, if all the shows they give are as good as last night's, they will have a successful time.

La Belle Cora, and Williams performed for the last time; and, from the prolonged applause and vociferous encores they received, it was evident that Hongkong was sorry to lose them. Williams' jodelling was as popular as ever, while La Belle Cora's marvellous trapeze work gripped the spectators from start to finish.

A special feature of the evening was the clever contributions of amateurs. Four silver cups were presented by the management to those performers whose turns were the most satisfactory to the audience. The winners were Privates Wilkinson and Wright, D.C.L.I. for their song and patter turn; Mr. Miller, for clog dancing; Bobbhardie McArchie for his very neat rendering—in Harry Lauder fashion—of a Scots-Chinese song, of his own composition—"The Bielan King of China"; and to Bugler Wall, D. C. L. I. The last-named deserved special mention for his really wonderful impersonation of the Great Duncan, the mezzietist, who performed here a couple of months ago.

We have never seen a better amateur turn of its kind.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sides	Requirement	Locality	Boundary Measurements Approximate	Area in Square Yards	Annual Rent	Upper Price
Four	On the River Kwai, in Kowloon, Hong Kong.	Kowloon, Hong Kong.	feet feet feet feet	1	£100	£150

the police. Exception is made in the case of Austrians and Germans, who will be taken to concentration camps in the west of France, where food and lodgings will be supplied and work provided if possible.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Kashima Maru	WEDNES., 23rd Capt. Yagi T. 20,000 Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Sh'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama ...	Mishima Maru	WEDNES., 7th Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Oct., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Awa Maru	TUES., 22nd Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Sept., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Tango Maru	TUES., 29th Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Sept., a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama ...	Nikko Maru	WEDNES., 9,300 19th Oct. Capt. Takeda
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru	THURSDAY, 12,500 24th Sept. Capt.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru	WEDNESDAY, 12,500 23rd Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama ...	Nikko Maru	TUESDAY, 9,600 Sept., at 5 p.m. Capt. Takei
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Atsuta Maru	TUES., 23rd Capt. Iriizawa T. 16,000 Sept., at noon. Cargo only.
KOBE & Yokohama		Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

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Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
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T. KUSIMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	20th Sept. at d'light
STOW, AMOY & SH'AI.....	Yunnan	20th Sept. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	Hanyang	20th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Tean	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWI & TIENSIN	Huichow	23rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Tilobadas	JAPAN ..1st half Sept.	JAVA ..1st half Sept.	
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Tilliwing	JAVA ..1st half Sept.	JAPAN ..2nd half Sept.	
Tilmanock	SHAI ..2nd half Sept.	JAPAN ..2nd half Sept.	
Tillatap	JAPAN ..2nd half Sept.	JAVA ..2nd half Sept.	
Tijkembang JAVA ..2nd half Sept.	SHAI ..1st half Oct.	JAPAN ..2nd half Oct.	
Tijpanas	JAVA ..1st half Oct.	JAPAN ..2nd half Oct.	
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LOG BOOK.

Naval Motor Pinnaces.

In the British Navy the motor pinnace is very rapidly taking the place of the steam pinnace, the oil engine having been found much handier, lighter, and quite as reliable as the high speed steam set. The same might also be said regarding a big number of foreign navies. Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., London, who specialise in light paraffin and petrol machinery for small craft of the speed class, completed recently, to the order of the Greek Government, the first of two 50ft. wood Vedette boats. The vessels are able full lined craft of 83ft. in beam by 49ft. m. depth, and have a load draft of 26ft. They will not be carried aboard ship, and accordingly are somewhat of a departure from the navy pinnace. They are built up for half their length forward. Abaft this and right amidships there is a small wheel-house, while abaft of this there is a sun deck-house, which extends over the officers' accommodation. The engine-room is amidships, and there are installed two six-cylinder Thornycroft petrol motors, driving twin-screws, each developing 140 b.h.p. On trials a speed of between 15 and 16 knots was attained. Forward of the engine-room there is the crew's space, and a store-room. Aft there is a saloon with two sofa berths, pantry, galley, and a large cook-pit. A 10ft. dinghy is carried in davits. A somewhat similar craft, a motor pinnace of 50ft. length, the first of the class, has been delivered at Devonport Dockyard by Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., making the non-stop voyage from Southampton—a distance of 130 nautical miles—under her own power in less than twelve hours, which must be considered a very creditable performance. The only important difference between the motor and steam boats is in respect of the machinery. Forward is a forecastle for the crew, upon which is a position for mounting a gun. Aft the forecastle a cabin is arranged for officers' use having a tank roof and opening into a cook-pit at the stern. Both these spaces are rather larger than in the steam boats, owing to the smaller space required for the machinery. Fuel tanks are arranged at the forward end of motor space and feed the engine by gravity. On the official trials a speed of well over 11 knots was maintained for a period of two hours, without in any way forcing the engine. The machinery consists of one Thornycroft S-6 type direct reversible paraffin engine starting on blow lamp. The cylinders are six in number, 8½in. diameter, and 12in. stroke, and the engine develops 150 b.h.p. at about 550 r.p.m. Reversing is effected by moving the cam shaft longitudinally, thus bringing another set of cams into operation, the initial impulse being given to the engine by compressed air at 575lb., introduced through a non-return valve on the cylinder head. The air is stored in three steel reservoirs in the engine-room. There is a compressor driven by cam shaft at fore end of the engine, and also an auxiliary hand driven compressor for the first charge in the reservoirs. As is well known, quick manoeuvring, starting, and stopping is an essential feature in these 50ft. motor pinnaces, and no greater proof of the efficiency of the reversing arrangements can be given than that the engine passed the severe tests in reversing called for by the Admiralty without any hitch. A Thornycroft S-4—i.e., an engine of the same type, but with four cylinders instead of six, has just been installed in a 45ft. pinnace building for the Admiralty by Messrs. Thornycroft.

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Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 20th Sept.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914

GERMANY'S TASK.

THE SERVIAN WAR MAKES IT HEAVIER.

France to be Dealt with First.

The military correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote on August 4 as follows:—

As may be gathered from earlier articles which have appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, Germany is at a considerable military disadvantage by the situation which her *mesalliance* with the Triple Alliance has produced. The term *mesalliance* is used advisedly, since both Austria and Italy are inferior military Powers by comparison with the German Empire. The conception of the responsibilities of the alliance as far as they were understood by the German naval and military staff was that Germany would have to face a first-class Power on its western and on its eastern frontiers, but that it would have on the one frontier the counter-irritant of Austria's masses and on the other the support of Italian naval and military energies.

There are three main factors in the Central European situation that have always been disturbing to the German strategist mind. These are (a) the weight of Russia's enormous but glacier-like numbers; (b) the possibility of France transporting to the European theatre of war her native and colonial corps from Tunis, Algeria and Morocco; (c) the British navy.

In the set military plan of the Triple Alliance the German Staff had calculated that the entire weight of Austria between the Vistula and the Pruth, added to three German armies in East Prussia and Silesia, would have so far given pluse to the Russian Goliath, slowly shaking himself into movement in Poland, that the main German strength would have been free to deal with France and occupy Holland and Belgium. This calculation has now been largely discounted by the fact that the flower of the army which the German schemes intended should occupy Russia will be withdrawn from the balance to effect the subjection of Servia. Austria has mobilised army corps for her Servian adventure, and as her preliminary movements are so slow it looks as if Servia would keep these fully occupied for some time to come. This means that Germany must make good the deficit in German Poland. Ergo, she must considerably reduce her power on the French frontier.

Germany's next fear was the command of the sea in the Mediterranean. With Italy in the Triple Alliance the German Staff calculated that the combined naval strength of Austria and Italy would be sufficient to prevent France from reinforcing the central area of hostilities from her North African colonies. The threatened invasion of Tunis, Algeria, and, in certain circumstances, Egypt would materially help the general strategic concentrations of the Triple Alliance. This fear, it would seem, has materialised in the present attitude of Italy towards the situation.

Italy has always been the frail sister of the Alliance. But there may, of course, be a subtle reason for her decision. Germany and Austria, if Italian ports be blockaded with the rest of those of the allied belligerents, will have no path open to them for supplies from the outside world. Neutrality covers a multitude of backslidings, and Italy's neutrality may be of far-reaching value to the German Powers. The ways of war are as subtle that one has to probe more deeply than mere surface considerations.

FINAL SESSIONS.

Only One Case on the Calendar.

The September Criminal Sessions opened this morning, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justico Gompertz, there being a remarkably light calendar—only one case being down for hearing. In this Sun San-pak was charged with robbery from the person on July 21.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted, and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. A. W. Smith, J. L. M. de Rozario, V. Franco, A. A. Whitelaw, E. Leong, V. B. de Souza and V. F. X. dos Remedios.

Mr. Hodgson said the case was a short one, but the crime was one of frequent occurrence in the Colony. The prisoner was charged with snatching an ear-ring from the complainant, a woman. She was walking in Queen's Road West when the man who was walking near her suddenly snatched her ear-ring and, following the usual practice adopted by these people, managed to pass it off by handing it to someone else. However, just behind the woman were walking her little daughter, son, and a fellow lodger, who would give evidence as to the snatcher.

The complainant, in the box, said the snatching took place as she was walking home from the Ko Shing Theatre. When the man snatched her ear-ring she seized his hand.

After hearing the evidence for the Crown, and the statement of the prisoner, who denied the allegations of the complainant, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and he was discharged.

Germany is now at war with Russia, and it can only be a matter of hours before she will also be at war with France. Germany's only chance is to act with vigour against her most vigorous enemy. France can mobilise her main-field armies in half the time that Russia can. We may confidently expect, therefore, that Germany will attack France with the shortest delay and with the utmost vigour while she and Austria hold Russia. Strategy is only the application of common sense to the exigencies of the existing situation. Germany, with her ponderous blows, may hope to wrest the initiative from France. This campaign successful, Germany can turn to deal with Russia in earnest.

Germany is not in a happy position to effect great results by her sea strategy. She does not yet know what will be England's attitude. She will probably hold the mouth of the Baltic and endeavour to deal with Russia's navy in those waters, and so distribute her first blows to France by land and Russia by sea. In the Mediterranean, the French Admiral-in-Chief is quite capable of dealing with Austria. Sailors say that he is the best fleet tactician afloat. The French fleet in the Mediterranean is equal to all naval contingencies in the South European waters, and then there is the Russia Euxine Squadron. Will Turkey deny it the passage of the Dardanelles? This is the crux of all this unhappy situation. The German peoples and the Slavs are fighting for Constantinople. This was what the writer pointed out at the time of the Anglo-Russian agreement over Persia. Russia, having abandoned the role of the bully, has by the paths of diplomacy dragged from England that for which we spent our blood and treasure in 1855.

NOW!

"Pall Mall Gazette's" Stirring Leader.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* had the following leading article on August 3:—

The news of this morning is decisive. The neutrality of Belgium has been violated and her territory invaded. This is the end of all doubt, and hesitation. The situation which has always brought Great Britain into the field has arisen. The fight henceforth is our fight. To be waged to the bitter end, with all the stubborn qualities which our race has shown from Agincourt to Waterloo.

Our hearts were heavy on Saturday night, when it looked as if the spell of smooth words was to prevail, and that this nation would prove itself false to its duty, its honour, and its interest. The rough arrogance of German action has broken the spell, or the stronger nerves and wiser heads have prevailed: we care not to inquire which. At any rate, we are saved from national shame. From henceforth Britain stands beside France in her hour of peril to the last man and the last shilling.

Can anybody be so blind as to doubt our duty to do so? France, in faith of our friendship, has massed her fleet in the Mediterranean whence the pressure of German sea-power has compelled us to withdraw our own, save for a wholly inadequate force. Her northern coasts thus lie open and exposed to attack, unless the British nation treats them as its own and the British Navy throws the broad shield of its protection over them. We shall do so. Every man of our naval reserves is called out; every ship which can fire a gun or a torpedo with effect is being mobilised. So far as human power avail, the coast of France, from Dunkirk to St. Sebastian, is as safe from the insult of the enemy as the coast of Yorkshire or of Essex.

Gallant France, marked out for fresh martyrdom in a quarrel which is none of hers, doomed to suffer for fidelity to her pledged word, feels the strong hand of Britain upon her shoulder, and will march to meet the attack heartened by the confidence which is given by brotherhood in arms.

We look to see a further step taken to-day. It is no time for those who are not in the inner council of the nation to hamper the authorities by clamour for military steps which may not commend themselves to the Admiralty and War Office. Trust in those who are responsible is essential. But we are justified in expressing the view that complete military mobilisation is demanded by the circumstances. There can no longer be ground for hesitation, since the aggression on Belgian neutrality has taken place. We have no doubt that the Army Reserve will be called out by Proclamation and the Territorial embodied. The use which should be made of the Expeditionary Force is, of course, the business of the Government to decide, on the advice of the naval and military chiefs. We shall accept their decision, while expressing, at the same time, our own view that, for many and various reasons, it ought to be placed upon the soil of France. The influence of sea-power, silent, all-pervasive, is immense, and it has already made itself felt, even before the outbreak of war. But it is little understood as yet, even by the people of this country, and not at all by the peoples of the Continent. Some more overt sign is needed that Great Britain is in the field with stern resolve to "see this thing through." Small though the army is, no Power on the Continent affects to despise it. The fighting qualities of the

IN CASE OF ALARM.

Important Notification to Volunteers.

Corps orders issued by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., yesterday contained the following:—

The following instructions with regard to assembling in case of alarm are to be carefully studied and observed by all ranks. Warning will be sent by telephone to a number of officers and rank and file who will be responsible for conveying the warning in a similar manner, or in person to other men in the same districts. All men occupying houses or lodgings which have a telephone must make arrangements for some one to sleep in hearing of the telephone in order that it may be promptly answered.

Lists will be issued shortly to all men made responsible for passing on the "Alarm." The instructions on these lists must be thoroughly understood and closely followed.

On receipt of the order to assemble, all ranks will at once proceed by quickest route to the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground. Dress:—Khaki with shorts, puttees and helmets, no great coats. Haversacks, filled water-bottles, and complete equipment will be worn. Each man will carry 150 rounds of ammunition in pouches, bandolier and haversack (except newly joined men who have not yet drawn ammunition).

All ranks living in Kowloon (except those living in Kowloon Dockyard), will assemble in a similar manner on the open space in front of the Star Ferry Pier. Launches will be at the Old Star Ferry Wharf for the purpose of bringing these men over. Men living in Kowloon Dockyard will assemble in front of the Dock Offices, where a launch will be provided.

The senior present in each case will take charge. Launches will leave in each case one hour after first warning. The importance of promptness both in passing on the warning and in assembling at each point must be impressed on every man.

British soldier are too well known for that, and, to the soldiers of the Continent, the present efficiency of the British Army is too well known also.

We draw the sword with clean hands and a good conscience. No provocation to break the peace of Europe has come from Britain or from France. But the development of events in these last days has shown that the net was laid privately for our feet; that, although the pretext for the quarrel has actually arisen in the troubled Balkans, any quarrel, however it arose, must have had a like result. The larger issue has been deliberately raised, and we pick up the gage of battle in a spirit of firm resolve to do our duty to ourselves and to our friends. The Empire is mustering for war from end to end, and the sword once drawn will not be sheathed until the imminent peril which has threatened us has been destroyed for ever, or the noblest fabric ever raised in the cause of freedom and justice lies in ruins. It is not for us to forecast the issue. In this solemn hour there is no place for "frantic boast or foolish word." With steadfast mind and unshaken soul we will do our duty, and may He Who sitteth on the Throne that judgeth right be with us!

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 18th. 19th. September, 1914, comprising each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Large Quantity of Sports Goods, Tweed Suit Lengths, other Goods etc.

Comprising:-
HITTING GLOVES and
GLOVES, CRICKET and
INNIS BATS, FOOTBALLS,
FOOTBALL BOOTS and JER-
YS., LEATHER BELTS,
CASES and TRUNKS,
BOXING GLOVES, etc., etc.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, CANVAS
BAGS, etc., etc.

also
Selection of Tweed and Wool-Suit lengths, etc., etc.
On view from Thursday the 17th September.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

HE Undersigned has received instructions from The Official Receiver to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
21st September, 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at Nos. 31 & 33 Shaukiwan Road.

Quantity of Hat Sewing

Hat Making Machines,

also

Large Quantity of Felt and
Raw Hats, Hat Linings, etc.,
and
Dry Shop Fixtures, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday the 19th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

HE Undersigned has received instructions from The Official Receiver to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
21st September 1914 commencing at 3 p.m. at Budree, 1a. Shaukiwan Road (next to Bellevue Hotel)

Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture,

comprising:-

BED UPHOLSTERED
UCHES, SETTEES, EASY-
AIRS, EXTE-N-ION DIN-
G. TABLES and CHAIRS,
AK. SIDEBOARDS and
UFFONIERS, TOILET TA-
LES, HATSTANDS, BED-
EADS, etc., etc.

also

A Large Selection of Plants in
Flower-stands, etc.

On view from Saturday the 17th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

**DO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.**

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from on board. Cargo impeding the discharge remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 17th inst. will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday 18th, and for
4 NIGHTS ONLY.

The Magnificent Dramatic Film
THE GOLDEN BEETLE—(5,000 feet)

Exciting & Thrilling from start to finish.

Also a Number of
New Historical, Panoramic & Comic Pictures.

Enormous Success of the Clever Australian Artists
"THE DARES"

in their great Equilibrist Act.

MAY CLARKE IS COMING.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday 16th September.

The Magnificent Drama
"A HATEFUL BONDAGE"

In 2 parts—Length 3,500 Feet.

Paine's Cartoon & American Weekly.

"THE CIBSON GIRLS"

New Songs

New Dances

Will be Screened on Saturday 19th September

The Great Sensational Drama

"ATLANTIS"

in 8 Parts—12,000 Feet.

NOTICES

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The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes

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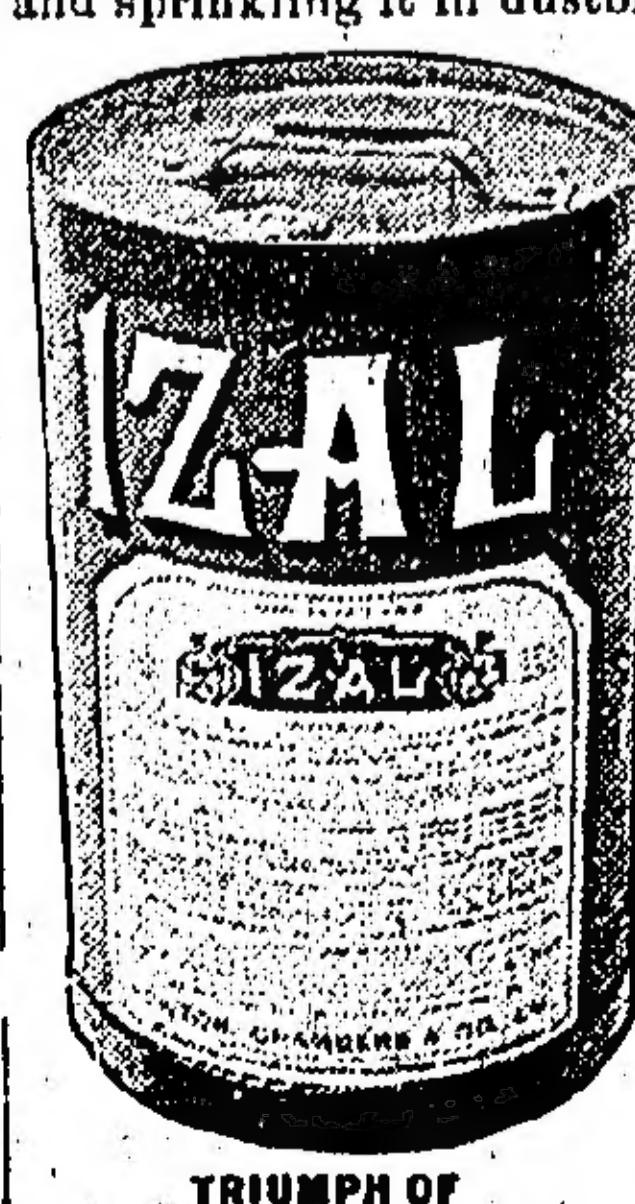
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Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

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	Ozs.
Beef Sirloin & Primo Cut.—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
Corned.—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
" Roast.—Shiu	21
" Breast.—Ngau Lam	18
" Soup.—Tong Yuk	22
" Steak.—Ngau Yuk Pa	33
" do.—Sirloin.—Ngau Lan	26
" Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	per set 12
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" Feet.—Ngau Keuk	12
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" Tail.—Ngau Mei.	lb. 13
" Liver.—Ngau Kon	6
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" Mutton Chop.—Young Pai Kwat	26
" Leg.—Young Pei	24
" Shoulder.—Young Shau	27
" Saddle...	27
Pigs Chitlings.—Chu Chong	27
" Brains.—Chu No	per set 24
" Foot.—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Try.—Chu Chap	16
" Head.—Chu Tau	each 12
" Heart.—Chu Sam	18
" Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	lb. 30
" Liver.—Chu Kon	26
Pork, Chop.—Chu Pai Kwat	—
" Corned.—Ham Chu Yuk	—
" Leg.—Chu Pei	30
" Fat or Lard.—Chu Yiu	20
" Sheep's Head & Feet.—Lei tsu Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart.—Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys.—Young Yiu	12
" Liver.—Young Kan	lb. 27
" Sucking Pigs, To Order.—Chu Tsai	22
" Suet, Beef.—Shang Ngau Yau	22
" Mutton.—Shang Young Yau	27
" Veal.—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
" Sausages.—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard.—Chu Yau	22

POULTRY.

	Ozs.
Chicken.—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small.—Sin Kai	32
Ducks.—Ap	24
Doves.—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	25
" Geese.—Ngoo	20
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoibow.—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Turkeys, Cork.—Fai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen.—Na	45

FISH

	Ozs.
Barbel.—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream.—Pin Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp.—Li Yu	22
Catfish.—Chik Yu	15
Codfish.—Man Ya	16
Crabs.—Hai	24
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu	18
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	14
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap	15
Dog Fish.—Tit To Shu	12
Eels, Conger.—Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water.—Tan Fui Yu	20
Eels, Yellow.—Wong Sin	

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Servia.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Sorbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer as third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade under flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 40,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Prussia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of

Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of State for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German minelayer Konigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British to seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styx.

August 10.—Belgium reports that German advanced guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 11.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war.

Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advanced guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war.

Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasen and Hasen.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Gunnade heard at Turenne; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious in the Dantzig; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 20. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Boulogne, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle preceding at Schubatz; rumour of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schubatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Diant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochau, and remove 80,000 Servians. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against Germans use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announced that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alois and Wettner. German artillery attack on Namur began.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arva, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Lusatia, Leshnitza and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Lever dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians repulse and drive them toward Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg.

Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtao garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700. Germans occupy Lüneville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on northern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Alsenzien and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rommelf and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Lüneville.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Baron Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Seine, inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German despatch in Louvain arouses intense

Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschungen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Malbhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Bruxelles.

September 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

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September 3.—Russian defeat continues, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 4.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 5.—German squadrons sink 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dyant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikulajew and Rawarske, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 83; wounded, 182; missing, 230. British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 9.—Russians capture Maestricht and Verviers.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at T. marovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Oracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 430,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Lüneburg entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshofe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. Germans left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunéville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture S. M. A. S. and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Six hundred German prisoners landed in England.

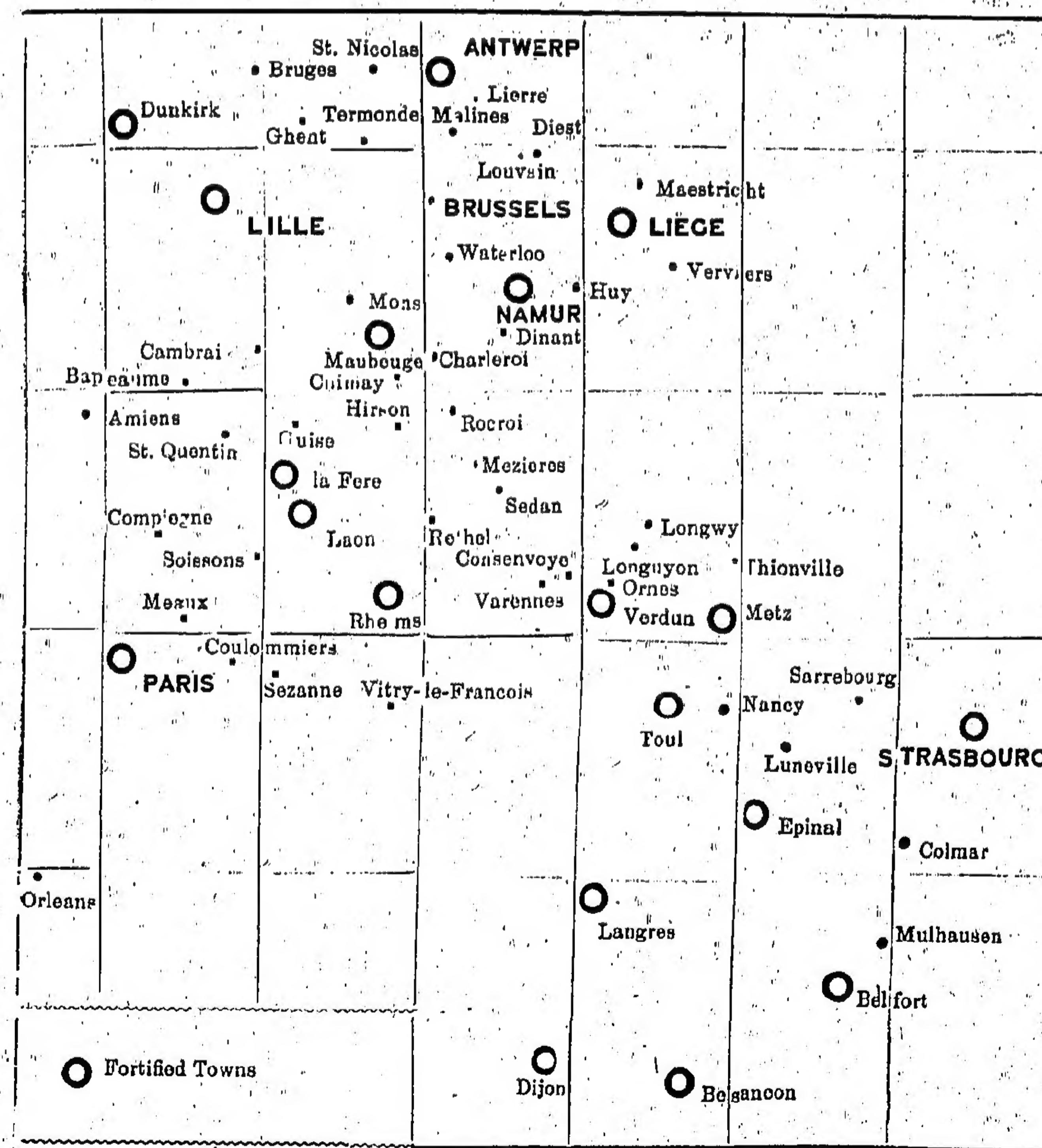
Successfully Concluded.
On Aug. 1 the great Olinther plantation rubber tyre demonstration tour throughout Great Britain (under R.A.C. observation) successfully concluded, and despite the most galling and sun-baking weather, the tyres behaved splendidly.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



0 50 100 150 Kilometres

The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Consenvoye, Ornes.



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is **NATURAL**
FOOD—

entirely free from any
chemical substance
whatsoever.

It is different from all
other foods in being
scientifically combined
with natural digestive
principles.

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new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food
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digestive disorder.

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Anaemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSAGE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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CLOTHS, MUSLIN, COTTON, COTTON CLOTHES, LINEN, HOUSEHOLD,
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CATALOGUE OF
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CLOTH, 100% LINEN, 60x100 inches.
6 Linen Serviettes mounted Cloth, 24x24 in.
1 DURABLE WHITE LINEN DAIRY TABLE
CLOTH, RIBBED STRIPE DESIGN, size 137x84
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1 COTTON DAIRY TABLE CLOTH, 100% COTTON.
1 LINEN DAIRY TABLE CLOTH, 60x100 in.
1 EASY TEA CLOTH, 220x94 in.
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DOUBLE VALUE.

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IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

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Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the
course of the War all outgoing cor-
respondence must be posted at the General
Post Office or at any of its Branch
Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden
to receive on board their vessels any
correspondence, all such boxes found exposed
on board their vessels will be removed and
returned to the General Post Office.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place
or expose on board their vessels letter
boxes for the purpose of collecting corre-
spondence; all such boxes found exposed
on board their vessels will be removed and
returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not re-
ceive from the Public for inclusion in
their ships' papers any bona fide con-
signee's letters which should be left open
for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in
their notifications to the Post Office the
exact hour of departure of their vessels
in order that the public may have every
facility for posting at the General Post
Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Offi-
cers must send to the Post Office ALL
correspondence except bona fide con-
signee's letters posted in the Ships' Letter
Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at
the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere
en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect
the licensed private letter boxes carried
between Hongkong & Canton by the ves-
sels belonging to, or managed by, the
Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat
Company.

War risks are not covered by postal
registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and
countries beyond is for the present sus-
pended.

The Kashima Maru, with the Mail from
London (via Siberia) probably of Wednesday
the 19th ult., is due to arrive here on
Monday the 21st inst.

The Korea, with the American Mail
left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila
on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., and is
scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the
28th instant.

Chuan for Amoy

Tosa Maru for Kobe

Yido for Yokohama via Shanghai

H. Grange for Liverpool via Sahany
Hongkong for Haiphong via Holloway

Varg for Swatow

Taihun for Shanghai

Mongolia for San Francisco via K'lung

Chihli for Swatow

Trotto for Hull via Shanghai

Wesang for Canton

Copack for Batavia via Singapore

Anna for Bangkok

Bochu Maru for Canton

MAILED DUE.

Siberian, Kashima Maru, 28th Inst.
Korea, American, 28th Inst.

MAIL CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th Inst., 8
a.m.

Amoy—Per TAISANG, 19th Inst., 8 a.m.
Japan via McJl.—Per HANRI MARU,
19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per
NAMSANG, 19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Chefoo, Newchow & Dairen—Per
EIGER, 19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per URUSAN M.,
19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Philippines, I.—Per YUENSANG, 19th
Inst., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via
Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 19th Inst., 4
p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-
tien-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai),
Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. or Thursday, the
24th September.)

Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG,
19th Inst., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—
Per YUNNAN, 19th Sept., 4 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per KUMSANG,
19th Sept., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tarhui—
Per DALIN M., Sept. 20th, 9
a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHILDAR,
20th Inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao &
Amping—Per SOSHI MARU, 21st Inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAILO
MARU, 21st Inst., 1 p.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HANYANG,
21st Inst., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Austria, Hen. Mail—Philippine Is., Australia, Tas-
mania & New Zealand, via
Fot Darwain—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Straits, Batavia, Charlois, Samarang &
Sourabaya—Per RIOJUN M., 22nd Inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 22nd Inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 3
p.m.

Formosa, via Kesheng, Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle.

© AWA MARU, 22nd Inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW,
22nd Inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KASHIMA M.,
23rd Sept., 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 26th Sept.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via
Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m.
to noon. Extra Postage 10
cents.) (Letters posted
in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance
will be included in this contract
mail.)—The Parcel mail will be
closed on 25th Inst., at 5 p.m.—Per SALSETTE,
26th Inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th Sept.

Philippines, I., Australia, Tas-
mania and New Zealand, via
Thursday, 1st—Per TANGO
MARU, 29th Sept., 10 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bolsof, Norw. 559, T. A. Johnson, 18th
inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst., Rice
—T. & Co.

Kiaf, Norw. 553, Amundsen, 18th
inst.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Orestes, Br. 2,992, G. W. Clark,
17th inst.—Moji, Gen.—B. & S.

Dunbar, Br. 2,993, Clark, 18th inst.—
Moji, 13th inst., Coal—G. & Co.

Kumchow, Br. 2,145, J. A. Martin,
17th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst.,
Gen.—K. M. A.

Sugittarius, Br. 2,146, Anderson, 17th
inst.—Kwangtung, 9th instant,
Coal—K. M. A.

Tean, Br. 2,137, J. V. Sidford, 18th
inst.—Manila, 18th inst., Gen.—
B. & S.

Fooshing, Br. 2,142, G. H. Alcock,
17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst.,
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

September 17.

Chuan for Amoy

Tosa Maru for Kobe

Yido for Yokohama via Shanghai

H. Grange for Liverpool via Sahany
Hongkong for Haiphong via Holloway

Varg for Swatow

Taihun for Shanghai

Mongolia for San Francisco via K'lung

Chihli for Swatow

Trotto for Hull via Shanghai

Wesang for Canton

Copack for Batavia via Singapore

Anna for Bangkok

Bochu Maru for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 17.

Dunbar for Sourabaya

Taiwan Maru for Kwang-ye

Mexican Prince for Balik Pappan

Orestes for Harve via Saigon

September 18.

Hanoi for Haiphong via Holloway

Mauhung for Sandakan

Ngipgo for Shanghai via Swatow

Haiping for Foochow via Swatow

Yunnan for Shanghai via Swatow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

September 17.

Per s.s. Tean from Manila—Mr Mc-
Neill, Miss T. Sweet, Miss N. Purkiss,
Rev. Falbarez, D. Martínez,

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P.
L